

# صفة وضوء النبي

صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ

**Description Of The Ablution Of The  
Prophet May Peace And Blessings Of  
Allah Be Upon Him**

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# Description Of The Ablution Of The Prophet (Peace Be Upon Him)

## The Definition of Wudu

### Wudu in the Sharia:

Wudu is using clean (Tahir) and cleansing (Tahoor) water upon certain body parts as Allaah ta'ala has prescribed and explained.

## The Evidences for Wudu (Ablution) in the Qur'an and Sunnah

Allaah ta'ala says:

“O You who believe! When ye prepare for prayer, wash your faces, and your hands (and arms) to the elbows; rub your heads (with water); and (wash) your feet to the ankles.” [Surah Maa'idah, 5:7]

Abu Hurairah said: Allah's Messenger (Sallallahu alayhi was sallam) said: “The Prayer of anyone of you breaching purification is not accepted unless he makes wudu.”<sup>1</sup>

Abdullah Ibn 'Umar said: Indeed I heard Allah's Messenger (Sallallahu alayhi was sallam) say: “Allaah does not accept Prayer without purification, nor Sadaqah from illegally attained wealth.”<sup>2</sup>

Abdullah ibn Umar narrated that he heard the Prophet say, “The prayer is not accepted without purification.”<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Recorded in Bukhari and Muslim

<sup>2</sup> Recorded in Muslim

<sup>3</sup> Recorded in Muslim and Tirmizi

## The Excellence of Wudu

Abu Hurairah said: The Messenger of Allah (Sallallahu alayhi was sallam) said: "Shall I not guide you to that by which Allaah wipes away the sins and raises the ranks?" They said: Certainly O Messenger of Allaah! He said "Completing the wudu when it is a hardship, and many steps to the mosques and waiting for the [next] Prayer after the Prayer, that is 'ar-Ribaat' (defending the frontiers), that is 'ar-Ribaat' that is 'ar-Ribaat')."<sup>4</sup>

Abu Hurairah reports that Allah's Messenger (Sallallahu 'alayhi wa sallam) said "When the Muslim (or 'Believing') servant makes wudu and washes his face then the sin of everything he looked at with his eye comes away with the water, or with the last drop of the water, and when he washes his hands then the sin of everything he stretched out his hands to comes away with the water, or with the last drop of the water. And when he washes his feet every sin which his feet walked towards comes away with the water or with the last drop of the water - so that he leaves clean (clear/pure) from sins."<sup>5</sup>

Uthmaan (Radiallahu 'Anhu) said: The Messenger of Allah (Sallallahu alayhi was sallam) said "Whoever makes wudu and makes it well, his sins come out from his body, even coming out from under his nails."<sup>6</sup>

Ibn 'Umar (Radiallahu 'anhuma) said: The Messenger of Allah (Sallallahu alayhi was sallam) said "When one of you makes wudu and makes it well, then goes out to the mosque - having no purpose except Prayer - then his left foot continues to wipe away his evil deeds and his right foot continually writes for him good deeds until he enters the mosque. And if the people knew what there was in the night prayer and Subh prayers - then they would come to them even if they had to crawl."<sup>7</sup>

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<sup>4</sup> Recorded in Muslim

<sup>5</sup> Recorded in Muslim

<sup>6</sup> Recorded in Muslim

<sup>7</sup> Recorded by at-Tabarani in 'al-Mu'jam ul-Kabeer'. Sheikh al-Albani declares it to be Saheeh (As-Saheehah, no.454). And its meaning is reported by al-Bukhari and Muslim from the narration of Abu Hurairah.

## Description of Wudu

يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا إِذَا قُمْتُمْ إِلَى الصَّلَاةِ فَاغْسِلُوا وُجُوهَكُمْ وَأَيْدِيَكُمْ إِلَى  
الْمَرَافِقِ وَامْسَحُوا بِرُءُوفِ سَكْمِهِنَّ وَأَرْجُلَكُمْ إِلَى الْكَعْبَيْنِ

**“O you who believe! When you intend to offer As-Salat (the prayer), wash your faces and your hands (forearms) up to the elbows, rub (by passing wet hands over) your heads, and (wash) your feet up to ankles.”<sup>8</sup>**

Narrated by Humran (the slave of ‘Uthman): I saw ‘Uthman bin ‘Affan asking for a tumbler of water (and when it was brought) he poured water over his hands and washed them thrice and then put his right hand in the water container and rinsed his mouth, washed his nose by putting water in it and then blowing it out. Then he washed his face and forearms up to the elbows thrice, passed his wet hands over his head and washed his feet up to the ankles thrice. Then he said, “Allah’s Apostle (Sallallahu ‘alayhi wa sallam) said, ‘If anyone Performs ablution like that of mine and offers a two rakats prayer during which he does not think of anything else (not related to the present prayer) then his past sins will be forgiven.’”<sup>9</sup>

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<sup>8</sup> Surah Maa’idah: 6

<sup>9</sup> Recorded in Bukhari and Muslim

## Full Description of Wudu

- 1) Using Siwaak
- 2) Say Bismillah
- 3) Starting with the right before the left side
- 4) Washing the hands three times at the beginning of the Wudu
- 5) Combining together the rinsing of the mouth and the nose three times, each time with one handful of water
- 6) Washing the Face
- 7) Washing the arms until over the elbows
- 8) Wiping the whole head
- 9) Washing both feet until ankles
- 10) Supplications after performing Wudu

## Obligatory Acts of Wudu

1) Washing the mouth and nose,

**Mouth:** The Prophet (Sallallahu alayhi was sallam) said: "When you perform wudu', rinse your mouth."<sup>10</sup>

**Nose:** The Prophet (Sallallahu alayhi was sallam) said: "Perform wudu' well, run your fingers between each other, and exaggerate in inhaling water unless you are fasting."<sup>11</sup>

2) Washing the Face,

3) Washing the arms until over the elbows

4) Wiping the whole head

5) Washing both feet until ankles

All the above points are based on the Qur'anic verse:

يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا إِذَا قُمْتُمْ إِلَى الصَّلَاةِ فَاغْسِلُوا وُجُوهَكُمْ وَأَيْدِيْكُمْ إِلَى  
الْمَرَافِقِ وَامْسَحُوا بِرُءُوسِكُمْ وَأَرْجُلَكُمْ إِلَى الْكَعْبَيْنِ

"O you who believe! When you intend to offer As-Salat (the prayer), wash your faces and your hands (forearms) up to the elbows, rub (by passing wet hands over) your heads, and (wash) your feet up to ankles."<sup>12</sup>

<sup>10</sup> Recorded in Sunan Abi Dawud and Sunan al-Bayhaqi. The chain of transmission for the narration of this hadith containing this addition has been authenticated by Ibn Hajar al-'Asqalani and al-Nawawi. Ibn Muflah and al-Dhahabi have both said: "Its chain of transmission is good."

<sup>11</sup> Recorded in Sunan Abu Dawud, Sunan al-Nasa'i, Sunan al-Tirmidhi, Sunan Ibn Majah and Sunan al-Bayhaqi. It is an authentic hadith.

<sup>12</sup> Surah Maa'idah: 6

## Recommended Acts Related To Wudu

### 1) Using Siwaak:

Narrated by Abu Hurairah: The Prophet (Sallallahu 'alayhi wa sallam) said: "If it were not to be a hardship on my nation, I would have ordered them to use the Siwak when making Wudu (Ablution)."<sup>13</sup>

### 2) Washing the hands three times at the beginning of the Wudu:

This is proven from the hadith of Uthman in which he was describing the Wudu of the Prophet, wherein he washed his hands three times.<sup>14</sup>

### 3) Combining together the rinsing of the mouth and the nose three times, each time with one handful of water:

In the hadith of Abdullah ibn Zayd in which he was teaching the Wudu of the Messenger of Allah (Sallallahu 'alayhi wa sallam), he stated that the Prophet would rinse his mouth and nose from one handful of water and he would do such rinsing three times.<sup>15</sup>

'Abd Khair said: We were sitting looking towards 'Alee - as he made wudu - and he entered into his mouth a handful of water with his right hand and washed his mouth and nose, then expelled it from his nose with his left hand - he did that three times, then said: Whoever would like to see the way of purification of the Messenger of Allah (Sallallahu 'alayhi wa sallam) - Then this is his purification.<sup>16</sup>

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<sup>13</sup> Recorded in Musnad Ahmad

<sup>14</sup> Recorded in Bukhari, Muslim, Abu Dawood and Nasa'i

<sup>15</sup> Recorded in Muslim

<sup>16</sup> Recorded in Sunan ad- Daarimi. shaykh al-Albani says in his notes on al-Mishkaat: Its isnaad is Sahih.

#### 4) Running Water Through the Beard with the Fingers

'Uthmaan (Radiallahu 'Anhu) narrates that the Prophet (Sallallahu 'alayhi wa sallam) used to run his (wet fingers) through his beard.<sup>17</sup>

#### 5) Starting with the right before the left side:

A'ishah said: "The Messenger of Allah (Sallallahu 'alayhi wa sallam) liked to start on the right in all his affairs; when putting on his sandals, when combing his hair and when purifying himself."<sup>18</sup>

#### 6) Washing Each Body-Part Once:

Abdullah Ibn 'Abbas (Radiallahu 'Anhu) said: "The Messenger of Allah (Sallallahu 'alayhi wa sallam) made wudu (washing each part) once."<sup>19</sup>

#### 7) Washing Each Body-Part Twice:

Abdullah ibn Zaid narrates that the Prophet (SallAllaahu 'alayhi wa sallam) made wudu (washing each part) twice.<sup>20</sup>

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<sup>17</sup> Recorded in Sunan At-Tirmidhi (no.31), Ibn Majah (no.430)and al-Haakim (1/14) who declared its isnaad as sahih as did Ibn Khuzaymah and Ibn Hibban.

<sup>18</sup> Recorded in Muslim

<sup>19</sup> Recorded in Bukhari

<sup>20</sup> Recorded in Bukhari

### 8) Washing each part three times:

In the hadith of Uthmaan he stated that the Prophet washed each part three times.<sup>21</sup>

So from these above three ahadith it becomes clear to us that, as is well-known to the large majority of scholars, washing each body-part once is obligatory - and the second and third washings are Sunnah - and it is better to do likewise following the Sunnah of the Prophet (Sallallahu 'alayhi wa sallam).<sup>22</sup>

### 9) Supplications after performing Wudu:

'Umar ibn al-Khattab (Radiallahu 'Anhu) said: The Messenger of Allah (Sallallahu 'alayhi wa sallam) said "None of you makes wudu and completes the wudu then says:

**أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَحْدَهُ لَا شَرِيكَ لَهُ، وَأَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا عَبْدُهُ وَرَسُولُهُ**

"Ashhadu anlaa ilaaha illallaahu wahdahu laa shareekalahu washhadu anna Muhammadan 'abduhu wa rasooluhu"

(I bear witness that none has the right to be worshipped except Allaah, and that Muhammad is His slave and Messenger) except that all eight Gates of Paradise are opened for him - so that he enters by whichever he pleases."<sup>23</sup>

### 10) Performing two rak'ahs after completing Wudu:

Abu Hurayra (Radiallahu 'Anhu) reports that the Prophet (Sallallahu 'alayhi wa sallam) once said to Bilal (Radiallahu 'Anhu) at Fajr Salah: 'O Bilal! Tell me of the most hopeful act you have done in Islam. For indeed I heard the sounds of your footsteps in front of me in paradise.' He replied: 'There is no hopeful act more than the fact that I do not perform Wudu in the day or night except that I read with that Wudu what has been decreed for me to read.'<sup>24</sup>

<sup>21</sup> Recorded in Bukhari and Muslim

<sup>22</sup> Taken from 'al-Majmoo' of an-Nawawi, 1/229

<sup>23</sup> Recorded in Muslim, Abu Dawood, at-Tirmizi, an-Nasa'i and Ibn Majah

<sup>24</sup> Recorded in Bukhari

## Nullifiers of Wudu

### 1) Whatever comes out the private parts of urine, feces or wind:

Allah says, "...If any of you comes from answering the call of nature..."<sup>25</sup>

Narrated by Abu Hurairah: the Messenger of Allah (Sallallahu 'alayhi wa sallam) said, "The prayer of none amongst you would be accepted in a state of impurity till he performs wudu'."<sup>26</sup>

### 2) Deep Sleep (in which a person is left with no sense of awareness, regardless sitting or lying down):

'Ali ibn Abi Taalib (Radiallahu 'Anhu) said: the Messenger of Allah (Sallallahu 'alayhi wa sallam) said "The eye is the drawstring for the anus, so he who sleeps then let him make wudu."<sup>27</sup>

### 3) Touching one's private part, without any barrier (such as a garment) a touch of desire:

Busrah (Radiallahu 'Anha) said: the Messenger of Allah (Sallallahu 'alayhi wa sallam) said "If one of you touches his penis then let him make wudu."<sup>28</sup>

Talq ibn 'Ali (Radiallahu 'Anhu) said: the Messenger of Allah (Sallallahu 'alayhi wa sallam) was asked about a man's touching his penis. Should he make wudu? He (Sallallahu 'alayhi wa sallam) said "And is it except a part of him?"<sup>29</sup>

Sheikh-ul-Islaam Ibn Taymiyyah harmonized the two carrying the first to mean if he touched it with desire and this upon the touching without desire - and there is in this hadeeth that which gives that impression and it is his (Sallallahu 'alayhi wa sallam) saying 'a part of him'.

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<sup>25</sup> Surah Maa'idah:6

<sup>26</sup> Recorded in Bukhari and Muslim

<sup>27</sup> Recorded in Abu Dawood, Ibn Majah and Musnad Ahmad. Declared as Saheeh by al-Albani

<sup>28</sup> Recorded in At-Tirmizi who said it is Hasan Saheeh. And also declared as Saheeh by Ahmad, al-Bukhari and Ibn Ma'een (Lum'aat ut-Tanqeeh Sharh Mishkaat ul Masaabeeh, no.319)

<sup>29</sup> Recorded in Abu Dawood, Ibn Majah, Nasa'i and at-Tirmizi and he said: And this is the best of what is reported in this regard. Al-Albani says: Its isnaad is Sahih

#### 4) Eating camel meat:

Jaabir ibn Samurah (Radiallahu 'Anhu) narrates that a man asked the Messenger of Allah (Sallallahu 'alayhi wa sallam): Should I make wudu because of the meat of sheep? He (Sallallahu 'alayhi wa sallam) said "If you wish make wudu and if you wish then do not make wudu." He said: Should I make wudu from the meat of the camel? He (Sallallahu 'alayhi wa sallam) said "Yes, make wudu from the meat of the camel." He asked: May I pray in sheep-pens? He (Sallallahu 'alayhi wa sallam) said "Yes." He asked: May I pray in the stalls of camels? He (Sallallahu 'alayhi wa sallam) said "No."<sup>30</sup>

#### 5) Discharge of Madi [pre-ejaculatory fluid]:

Narrated by `Ali (Radiallahu 'Anhu): I used to get emotional urethral discharge frequently. Being the son-in-law of the Prophet (Sallallahu 'alayhi wa sallam) I requested a man to ask him about it. So the man asked the Prophet about it. The Prophet replied, "Perform ablution after washing your organ (private part)."<sup>31</sup>

In the narration of Imam al-Bukhari: "Wash your organ (private part) and perform ablution."<sup>32</sup>

#### 6) Discharge of Wadi [usually comes out due to an illness, it is a white substance that is released along with urine]:

As for Wadi Abdullah Ibn `Abbas (Radiallahu 'Anhu) said, "Wash your private parts and make wudu' like that for the Prayer."<sup>33</sup>

<sup>30</sup> Recorded in Muslim

<sup>31</sup> Recorded in Muslim

<sup>32</sup> Recorded in Bukhari

<sup>33</sup> Recorded by Al-Bayhaqi in his Sunan. Graded Sahih by sheikh albani

## Chapter of Wiping over Leather Socks and Normal Socks

### Leather Socks

Narrated Mughirah bin Shu'ba (rad): Once I was in the company of the Prophet (), he then performed ablution and I dashed to take off his socks. He said, "Leave them for I had put them on after performing ablution". So he wiped over them.<sup>34</sup>

Jareer (Radiallahu `Anhu) said: "I saw that the Messenger of Allaah (SallAllaahu `alayhi wa sallam) relieved himself, then performed wudu' and wiped over his leather socks."<sup>35</sup>

### Normal Socks

Imam Ibn Mundhir said: "People of knowledge differed in the allowing to wipe over socks. And some of them said: Sock to be wiped. It was reported that 9 companions of prophet (SallAllaahu alayhi wa salam) wiped over socks, from them:

- 1) Ale ibn Abu Talib,
- 2) Ammar ibn Yaseer,
- 3) Abu Masood,
- 4) Anas ibn Malik,
- 5) Ibn Umar,
- 6) al-Bara ibn al-Aazib,
- 7) Bilal,
- 8) Abu Umamah,
- 9) Sahl ibn Sad".<sup>36</sup>

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<sup>34</sup> Recorded in Bukhari and Muslim

<sup>35</sup> Recorded in Bukhari and Muslim

<sup>36</sup> Imam Ibn Mundhir in Awsat: 2/119

## Three Conditions Apply To Wiping Over The Socks

### 1) Wear the socks in the state of Wudu:

Narrated al-Mughirah bin Shu`bah: I was with the Apostle of Allah ﷺ on a journey. I then bent down to take off his socks. But he said, “Leave them, for my feet were clean when I put them in”, and he only wiped over them.<sup>37</sup>

### 2) The length of time in which one can wipe over his sock:

It was narrated that Shuraih ibn Hani' said: I came to 'A'ishah and asked her about wiping over the Khuff. She said, "You should go to ('Ali) ibn Aboo Taalib and ask him, for her used to travel with the Messenger of Allah." So we asked him and he said, "The Messenger of Allah set a limit of three days and their nights (i.e., three nights) for the traveller, and one day and night for one who is not travelling."<sup>38</sup>

### 3) In what manner should the socks be wiped:

The portion to be wiped is the top of the socks. Ali ibn Abi Talib said, "If the religion were built upon personal opinion, it would be considered more correct to wipe the bottom of the socks instead of the top of the socks. But I saw the Messenger of Allah wipe over the top of the socks."<sup>39</sup>

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<sup>37</sup> Recorded in Bukhari, Muslim and Abu Dawood

<sup>38</sup> Recorded in Muslim

<sup>39</sup> Recorded in Abu Dawood. Graded Sahih by albani

## What Nullifiers The Wiping

### 1) End of the time period of wiping:

It was narrated that Shuraih ibn Hani' said: I came to 'A'ishah and asked her about wiping over the Khuff. She said, "You should go to ('Ali) ibn Aboo Taalib and ask him, for he used to travel with the Messenger of Allah." So we asked him and he said, "The Messenger of Allah set a limit of three days and their nights (i.e., three nights) for the traveller, and one day and night for one who is not travelling."<sup>40</sup>

### 2) Sexual defilement or wet dream:

Safwan ibn Assal who said, "The Messenger of Allah ordered us to, while we were travelling, not to remove our leather socks for three days and nights except in the case of sexual defilement. But from defecation, urination and sleep (we did not have to remove them)."<sup>41</sup>

### 3) When the legal reason has been removed.

### 4) When the socks are removed and one brakes wudu, then one must do wudu again before he puts his socks back on.

## Wiping Over a Turban and Bandage

Narrated Thawban: Allah's Messenger (Peace be upon him) sent out a military expedition and commanded them to wipe over the turbans and leather socks.<sup>42</sup>

It is also valid for a woman to wipe over a khimaar that goes under the chin, because Umm Salamah used to wipe over her khimaar, as was mentioned by Ibn al-Mundhir.<sup>43</sup>

<sup>40</sup> Recorded in Muslim

<sup>41</sup> Recorded in Tirmizi and Nasa'i

<sup>42</sup> Recorded in Musnad Ahmad and Abu Dawud. Al-Hakim graded it Sahih (sound)

<sup>43</sup> Sharh Muntaha al-Iraadaat (1/60)